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23 October 1980

Worldwide Report

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT AND PROLIFERATION

No. 67

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BRIEFS

ITALY-INDONESIA COOPERATION--The National Atomic Emergy Agency (BATAN) and the Italian National Atomic Commission have signed the first document on implementing the atomic energy utilization agreement. It was signed in Jakarta today by BATAN Director General Prof A. Baiquni and the president of the Italian National Atomic Commission, Prof [name indistinct]. The document deals with the exchange of experts and technicians on nuclear safety, basic elementary technology on isotopes in agriculture, use of (?geigercounters) and reactor engineering experiments. This arrangement implements the nuclear energy utilization cooperation agreement which was signed by the governments of Indonesia and Italy on 17 March 1980. [Text] [BK091401 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 80]

URANIUM ARRIVES FROM U.S.--Most of the 19.8 tons of enriched uranium intended for the Tarapur atomic plant has arrived in Bombay from the United States. It is being sent to Hyderabad for fabrication into fuel bundles. According to a spokesman of the Department of Atomic Energy in Bombay, the consignment relates to the application for nuclear fuel made by India to the United States in September 1978. It will take about 10 months for the uranium to be converted into fuel bundles. These will then be brought back to Tarapur. [Text] [BK071559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80]

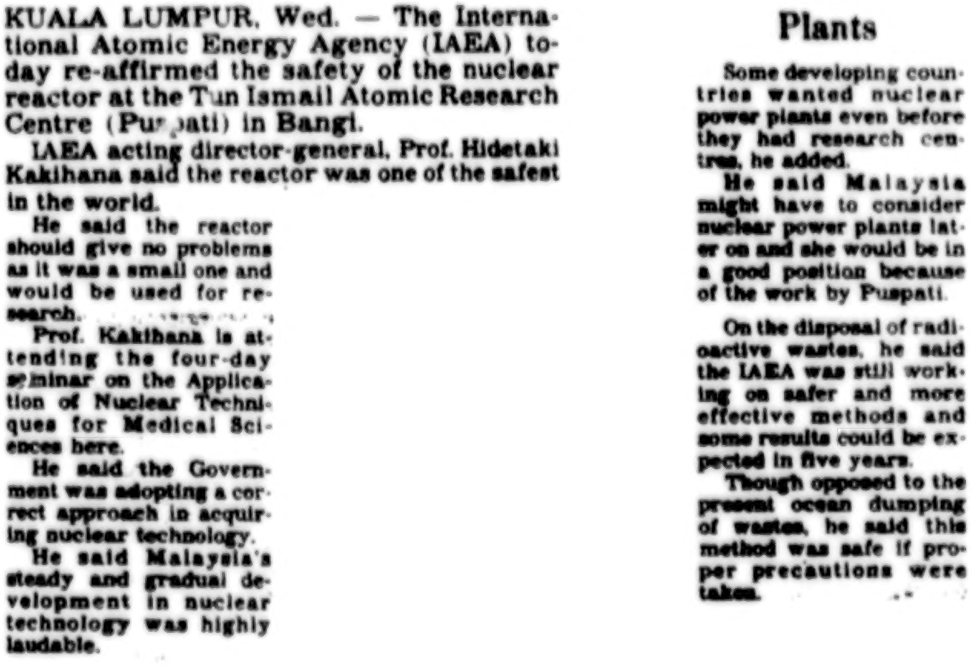
CSO: 5100

MALAYSIA

PUSPATI NUCLEAR REACTOR ONE OF SAFEST IN WORLD

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]



KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) today re-affirmed the safety of the nuclear reactor at the Tun Ismail Atomic Research Centre (Puspati) in Bangi.

IAEA acting director-general, Prof. Hidetaki Kakihana said the reactor was one of the safest in the world.

He said the reactor should give no problems as it was a small one and would be used for research.

Prof. Kakihana is attending the four-day seminar on the Application of Nuclear Techniques for Medical Sciences here.

He said the Government was adopting a correct approach in acquiring nuclear technology.

He said Malaysia's steady and gradual development in nuclear technology was highly laudable.

Plants

Some developing countries wanted nuclear power plants even before they had research centres, he added.

He said Malaysia might have to consider nuclear power plants later on and she would be in a good position because of the work by Puspati.

On the disposal of radioactive wastes, he said the IAEA was still working on safer and more effective methods and some results could be expected in five years.

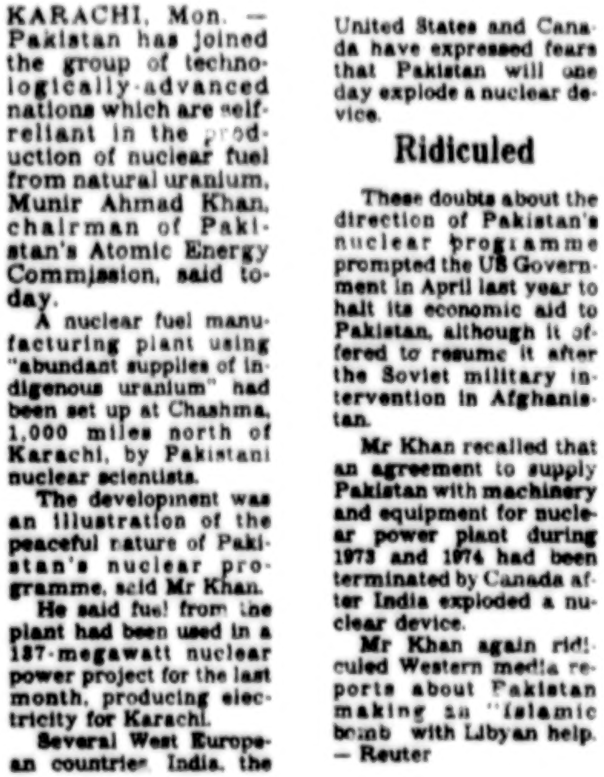
Though opposed to the present ocean dumping of wastes, he said this method was safe if proper precautions were taken.

CSO: 5100

PAKISTAN SELF-RELIANT IN NUCLEAR FUEL PRODUCTION

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]



KARACHI, Mon. — Pakistan has joined the group of technologically-advanced nations which are self-reliant in the production of nuclear fuel from natural uranium, Munir Ahmad Khan, chairman of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission, said today.

A nuclear fuel manufacturing plant using "abundant supplies of indigenous uranium" had been set up at Chashma, 1,000 miles north of Karachi, by Pakistani nuclear scientists.

The development was an illustration of the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear programme, said Mr Khan.

He said fuel from the plant had been used in a 137-megawatt nuclear power project for the last month, producing electricity for Karachi.

Several West European countries, India, the United States and Canada have expressed fears that Pakistan will one day explode a nuclear device.

Ridiculed

These doubts about the direction of Pakistan's nuclear programme prompted the US Government in April last year to halt its economic aid to Pakistan, although it offered to resume it after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Khan recalled that an agreement to supply Pakistan with machinery and equipment for nuclear power plant during 1973 and 1974 had been terminated by Canada after India exploded a nuclear device.

Mr Khan again ridiculed Western media reports about Pakistan making an "Islamic bomb with Libyan help. — Reuter

CSO: 5100

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER UTILIZATION--A nuclear energy investigation and research group composed of 12 engineers and scientists recently proposed to build nuclear power plants in southeast China to solve the problem of power shortage in the area. In view of the scarcity of coal resources and the difficulties in developing hydroelectric and thermal power in Guangdong Province and east China, they suggested that nuclear power offers a more economical alternative. [Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 6 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 5100

MINOR NUCLEAR AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRAZIL, CHILE MAY BE SIGNED

Chile Interested in Agreement

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Chilean Ambassador to Brazil Fernando Zegers yesterday confirmed the great interest of the two countries in signing a document of agreement in the nuclear area which, in addition to the exchange of scientific information and joint training of technicians, will also include the first phase of industrial complementation with respect to experimental reactors.

Zegers said that the visit to Santiago by President Figueiredo between next 8 and 10 October will be marked by the signing of several agreements in the field of technical and scientific cooperation, tourism, social welfare, cooperation between PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation and the National Petroleum Company, as well as a document for preventing double taxation.

The Chilean ambassador showed great optimism with respect to the results of the visit by Figueiredo to Chile, saying that his country is not concerned with the number of agreements to be signed but rather with having those documents show a reality of bilateral cooperation to be implemented immediately.

"We do not want to push agreements through by force but rather sign documents which come to invigorate relations between Chile and Brazil, particularly in the political and economic fields," he declared.

The agreement for preventing double taxation, for example, will serve as the instrument to facilitate growing numbers of Chilean-Brazilian joint ventures particularly in the fields of heavy construction, paper, cellulose, textile industry, telecommunications, insurance and transport industries, according to Zegers.

"The area of copper, for example, is one of the most promising, it being possible that a mixed company can be established for the processing of Chilean copper in Sao Paulo using the most modern German method. Brazil imports 120,000 tons of Chilean copper per year and that joint venture will unite Brazilian private groups and Chilean private and state companies," he explained.

Zegers pointed out the importance of bilateral trade, which in 1980 will reach $1 billion, Chile being the second importing market for Brazilian products in Latin America.

The Brazilian exhibit at the International Fair at Santiago, which will coincide with the visit by Figueiredo, will be a good showcase for showing Brazilian products, which range from consumer goods to industrial products.

"On the political plane," concluded Zegers, "the visit should strengthen the system of diplomatic consultations between Brazil and Chile, the first to be established between Latin American countries in more than 20 years."

Nuclear Agreement Signing Denied

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Luis Martins: "Brazil and Chile Will Not Sign Nuclear Pact"]

[Text] United Nations--After meeting with Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations Rene Rojas Galdames, Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazil will not sign a nuclear agreement with Chile of the scope of the one signed with Argentina, but it will sign a memorandum of the type signed with Venezuela, that is, aimed basically at the exchange of information between specialized companies and the exchange of scholarship students.

"We always enter into agreements in the nuclear field in keeping with the stage in which the other party finds itself, as was the case with Venezuela. I believe that there is no substance in the case of Chile for a possible industrial cooperation as there is with Argentina. Therefore, I do not believe the signing of a formal agreement, which must even go to Congress, is necessary," commented Guerreiro. Rojas Galdames informed Saraiva Guerreiro of his concern about the difficulties Brazilian opposition parties may create with respect to the visit by President Joao Figueiredo to Chile, however, he was pacified.

The Chilean minister of foreign relations said there was no discussion of a possible return of the Brazilian president's visit but he declared that "President Augusto Pinochet would be greatly pleased to visit

Brazil as soon as he is invited." As to whether the invitation to Figueiredo meant a gesture of political opening in the Chilean regime, he declared that "it is due much more to a long tradition of good relations between the two countries." He recalled, however, that Chile recently had a democratic experience with the plebescite which allowed Pinochet to remain 9 more years in power.

Galdames denied that Chile is suffering a process of political isolation: "We have relations with 95 governments and trade with 125, therefore, there is no isolation."

8908
CSO: 5100

NUCLEBRAS DIRECTOR DEFENDS GERMAN ENRICHMENT PROCESS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] Director John Forman declared yesterday to the Chamber of Deputies Mines and Energy Committee that the uranium enrichment process adopted by Brazil, that of the jet centrifuge being developed in Germany, has already showed that it is technically and economically viable.

John Forman said that the jet centrifuge enrichment process is undergoing various improvements and at the present phase it is already possible to obtain enrichment at a cost of $150 per Separative Work Unit (SWU).

He reported that the cost of that enrichment will be obtained using a separation element with a curve radius of .100 of a millimeter which will be used in the first part of the demonstration powerplant being installed in Belo Horizonte. The next phase of the powerplant may be built using a separation element with a curve radius of .050 of a millimeter, which will improve the yield of the process because of a decline in the expenditure of energy, thus lowering the cost of enrichment.

John Forman also revealed that the second pilot plant will have a separation element with a curve radius of approximately .035 of a millimeter and double jet deflection, which will allow a reduction in costs of enrichment by approximately 75 percent.

Competitiveness of the process operating on an industrial scale, according to the NUCLEBRAS director, was already confirmed "not only in the studies and plans but also in the equipment of industrial size whose prototypes were already tested by NUSTEP (A NUCLEBRAS subsidiary company located in Germany).

John Forman declared that the average cost per kilowatt of the eight nuclear powerplants to be built within the framework of the Brazil-Germany Agreement is estimated at $400, without counting interest and the costs of the first load of fuel. Although he agreed that this cost is higher than the cost of that of other countries, he said: "This will be the price Brazil has to pay for the assimilation of technology." The cost of the eight powerplants is estimated at $13.2 billion and will generate 10 million kilowatts.

Technology

The director superintendent of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, Ronaldo Fabricio, also speaking before the Chamber's Mines and Energy Committee, said that Brazil has the conditions for assimilating nuclear technology with the construction of the first four powerplants.

He advocated the beginning of construction of nuclear powerplants for generating electric power before the hydroelectric potential of the country is exhausted.

8908
CSO: 5100

URENCO MAY PROVIDE ENRICHED URANIUM FOR ANGRA I

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Up to now there has been no official word from the U.S. Government indicating that the enrichment of new shipments of uranium for the Angra I nuclear powerplant will not be accomplished as is required by the agreement signed in 1972, it was reported by Itamaraty yesterday. Temporary spokesman Raul Euclides Taunay said that the Brazilian Government expects the contract to be fulfilled.

The explanation came as a result of reports that the U.S. Government, through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) refused two requests made by Brazil for the enrichment of uranium. One of the requests--for 14 tons--would be destined for Furnas Electric Powerplants and the other was made by the Trans-Nuclear Company, a subsidiary of KWU [Kraftwerk Union].

According to a Ministry of Mines and Energy source, if the U.S. Government blocks shipments of enriched uranium for reloading Angra I, the problem from the Brazilian point of view would be more commercial than political because URENCO has guaranteed supplies, although at high prices.

In the contract signed between NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] and URENCO in 1978, the supply of enriched uranium for Angra I was already foreseen in case there were some problem in supply caused by the United States.

The initial load for Angra I is already assured and, according to the same source, before the time to negotiate for the next reloading runs out, Brazil will make the necessary arrangements to insure them with URENCO.

At any rate, the source believes that the United States, for reasons of business, will conclude by guaranteeing the supply of enriched uranium to Brazil, as happened with India, a country which has even detonated nuclear devices.

8908
CSO: 5100

NEW HEAVY METALS MINE TO BEGIN OPERATION

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Aug 80 p 32

[Text] NUCLEMON [NUCLEBRAS Monazite and Associated Elements, Inc.] a subsidiary of NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations], responsible for researching, working and processing heavy minerals, is opening a new mine--the Largo Mine in Espirito Santo--which will begin to produce next month. The opening of the new deposit required an investment of 35 million cruzeiros and it will produce 42,000 tons of heavy minerals per year.

The minerals of the new mine are monazite, which will be produced at the rate of 300 tons, titanium dioxide, 200 tons; ilmenite, 1,800 tons and zirconium silicate, 1,200 tons. Those raw materials will be processed at the Santo Amaro Plant in Sao Paulo, a property of NUCLEMON, for obtaining uranium and thorium in addition to other products for industrial purposes.

Exports

Some of the products resulting from the processing of heavy minerals found on the coasts of Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro are rare earth chlorates obtained from the monazite, which NUCLEMON is already exporting to the United States, England, Japan and Austria. Of the 2,725 tons of rare earth chlorates (substances used in the manufacturing of metal beams, powders for fine polishing and optical glass) produced by NUCLEMON last year, 1,201 tons were exported. From 1976, when it was created, until 1979, NUCLEMON exported 24,475 tons of the product.

Of the three principal heavy minerals found on the Brazilian--ilmenite, zirconium silicate and monazite--which are processed by NUCLEMON, the most important is monazite because besides providing byproducts for industrial uses, it contains thorium, a radioactive mineral similar to uranium which can be used in the production of nuclear energy.

However, according to the director of NUCLEBRAS Mineral Resources, John Forman, Brazilian thorium reserves "are not the immense reserves, the greatest in the world, that everyone thinks." In fact, monazite reserves measured by NUCLEMON on the coast of the Rio de Janeiro Bay are only 50,000 tons with an average assay of barely five percent, which provides a reserve of thorium oxide of nearly 2,500 tons. Even the new Largo Mine has only 10 percent monazitic sands.

NUCLEMON is beginning to seek the existence of heavy minerals in other regions such as Maranhao and Rio Grande do Sul, however, up to now it has not found large deposits of monazite. A deposit of heavy minerals found in Parana consists of 98 percent ilmenite, "which does not interest us," said the NUCLEBRAS director.

Figures on NUCLEMON raw materials production show that although ilmenite is the mineral of the least interest, it is the most common: of the total of 27,281 tons produced by NUCLEMON last year, 22,600 tons were ilmenite while only 1,988 tons were monazite (the rest were 2,623 of zirconium silicate and 70 tons of titanium dioxide). This ratio did not change this year. By April 4, 787 tons of ilmenite, 537 tons of monazite, 830 tons of zirconium silicate and 50 tons of titanium dioxide were produced.

Ilmenite is not even processed by NUCLEMON at the Santo Amaro Plant. According to John Forman, the company sells the raw ore to TIBRAS [Brazilian Titanium] of Bahia, which processes it to obtain paint pigments.

The zirconium silicate, after processing at the Santo Amaro Plant, is sold to for a great number of industrial uses such as the manufacturing of paint, ceramics, lens polishing, foundry molds, refractory bricks and enamels. Last year the Santo Amaro Plant produced 6,248 tons of zirconium silicate byproducts and this year it has produced 799 by April.

In addition to processing heavy minerals extracted from the NUCLEMON deposits in Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, the plant processes the amblygonite acquired from the private mines of Minas Gerais to obtain lithium salts used in the cosmetics industry, lubricants and as a moisture absorbent in air conditioning installations.

According to John Forman, there are no plants afoot to expand the Santo Amaro Plant. He said, however, that by the end of the year all the administrative installations of NUCLEMON, which are now in Rio, will be transferred to Sao Paulo so as to function together with the industrial installations of the Santo Amaro Plant as a means of reducing costs.

8908
CSO: 5100

SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT DUE IN 1990

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Maria Elena Lopez Segura]

[Text] Jalapa, Veracruz, 27 Aug --Mexico's second nuclear electric powerplant will be built -- probably -- in the northern part of the state of Veracruz, very close to the Laguna Verde plant. It will probably be scheduled to go in operation in 1990.

Enrique Garcia y Garcia, head of the Bureau of Nuclear Technology and Services of the Federal Electricity Commission, stated that the second phase of the Mexican Nucleoelectric Program will start with the installation of that plant. By the year 2000, this program is to provide the country with 22 atomic reactors for generating electricity.

When he was interviewed before his speech in the Energetics Forum arranged by the University of Veracruz, he stated that the Laguna Verde plant, being built within the first phase of the program, will be placed in operation at the end of 1982 and the middle of 1983.

He stated that the capacity of the first nucleoelectric power generating unit will amount to 650 megawatts electric, which will be utilized a year after the Laguna Verde plant goes in operation.

In the same connection, the nucleoelectric program aims at having the power generated by this means amount to 25 percent of the country's energy requirements. He also said that 50 percent of the power needed by Mexico at the end of this century will be supplied by means of using oil and the remaining 25 percent by hydroelectric plants.

It is important to emphasize that the nucleoelectric program will represent for the country a saving of 1.2 billion barrels of oil, in the period between 1982 and 2000. At the present price of oil, this would mean 1 billion pesos.

In addition, the funds that this energy saving will produce will make it possible to cover an investment for the installation of 22 more nucleoelectric powerplants.

Finally, García y García pointed out that the main problem for the installation of that kind of powerplants in our country is represented by the suppliers, because, although the technologies are different in view of the fact that the equipment offered to Mexico comes from the United States, France, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and other countries, they are similar in their objective and the decision for their purchase entails a political and economic feasibility analysis.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PROPOSED ATOMIC AUTHORITY--Dubai, Sept. 29 (Ittihad)--The UAE delegation headed by Electricity and Water Ministry Under-Secretary Saeed Ibrahim Darwish returned here from Vienna after attending the 24th session of International Atomic Energy Agency. A member of the delegation said a study has been decided to be carried out on the possibility of establishing an authority to undertake atomic energy affairs in the Gulf region and its uses for peaceful purposes. A delegation representing technical aides of the agency is expected to visit the UAE during next months for coordination with the concerned officials on the establishment of the proposed authority. The conference reviewed, among other subjects, the agency's achievements and expenses during last year and discussed its budget amounting to 13 million dollars of which 13,000 were contributed by the UAE. [Text] [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 30 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 5100

PRESIDENT SHAGARI OUTLINES ACHIEVEMENTS, POLICIES

Shagari Press Conference

AB291230 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Press conference by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Nigeria's national independence and the beginning of the 2d year of the presidential system of government--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] [Passage indistinct] and finally, what kind of involvement is Nigeria going to have in freeing Namibia before the end of the year?

[Answer] Well, on the question of being in the nuclear club, we have not reached that stage as yet and everything depends upon developments in the international community. We are opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and we are party to agreements about [sentence not completed]. Well, I wanted to get the thing quite clear. We do not belong to the nuclear club but I say we are watching developments in the international community. We are for peace but we are being threatened by enemies of freedom--racist South Africa which is a danger and a threat to this continent. And we see that they are being assisted to develop nuclear power to the detriment of the African continent. We want to do whatever we can to discourage this development but if they persist and become a danger to our own security and existence, of course we reserve the right to do whatever we can to protect our own interests. That is why I cannot rule out the possibility of Nigeria being interested in this as long as South Africa insists on developing nuclear weapons against Africa. We just cannot sit back. But as I said from the beginning, we want peace and we will work for peace and, through the international community, we will continue to exert pressure to see that South Africa does not continue in its wanton efforts to frighten the African continent.

'DAILY TIMES' Comment

AB031337 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY TIMES discusses President Shehu Shagari's indication that Nigeria may join in the nuclear arms race. The paper acknowledges the president's argument that there is no better option for the country than to acquire nuclear armament if the apartheid regime in South Africa continues to intimidate Africans by proclaiming its skill in the development of nuclear technology. But it cautions that mere possession of nuclear weapons by Nigeria cannot effectively ward off threats by Pieter Botha and his men unless the federal government develops manpower for managing and protecting the weapons. The TIMES stresses that there is serious need for indigenous nuclear scientists and experts, because nuclear devices can endanger the health of the citizens of countries seeking after this type of technology.

CSO: 5100

ZAMBIA

FINNISH NUCLEAR AID DEAL SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Finnish government is to build five nuclear stations in the country at a total cost of K250,000 to detect explosions.

This is contained in an agreement signed between the two countries in Lusaka yesterday.

In addition to the money, which is a grant, the Finnish government would provide equipment and personnel, Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna, said.

The minister who signed for the Government said the stations whose locations are yet to be decided, would detect tremors and artificial explosions like nuclear sounds "far beyond the borders of Zambia."

Mr Mumbuna saluted the Finnish government for the "gift" which he described as yet another milestone in Zambia's progress to development.

He said the Finnish government had agreed to train Zambians to man the five stations, technically known as seismic stations, which the Finnish government would provide through the geological survey department.

The stations, Mr Mumbuna explained, would record any earth tremors resulting from natural causes by artificial inducements such as explosions, determination of nuclear devices and others.

He said: "Major explosions far outside the boundaries of the Republic of Zambia will be recorded, thus providing proof of what is happening far away from Zambia."

Climatic vibrations resulting from major earthquakes would be known, the minister said, adding that with the use of these seismic stations, it would now be possible for the country to monitor and predict disasters well in advance and prevent loss of property and lives.

Said Mr Mumbuna: "The establishment of these five stations will go a long way in putting Zambia on the map as a nerve centre within Africa for recording seismics.

"I am indeed very grateful for this benevolent gift which is done with the best human understanding between the peoples of these two countries."

Finnish ambassador to Zambia, Mr Erik Hellqvist, signed for his country.

CSO: 5100

GREENLAND GOVERNMENT STOPS URANIUM PROJECT AFTER PROTESTS

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 11 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] "Gamsaq" has been stopped by the minister of energy while other research projects concerning uranium continue.

At the very time that the first cargo of uranium ore from Narssaq was unloaded last week at the testing station Riso, the minister of energy, Poul Nielson, dropped the request to the finance committee for an appropriation of about 3 million kroner for a new uranium research project at Illimaussaq Bay in the area immediately east of Kvanefjeld. Thereby, the so-called "Gamsaq" project has been dropped for an indefinite time.

Geologist Bjarne Leth Nielsen of the Greenland Geological Survey [GGS] says that "Gamsaq," according to plans, should have been operational this year and terminated in 1982. "There are no interim plans at the GGS to make any further proposals regarding 'Gamsaq,'" he added.

EC Support Gone

"Gamsaq" is an abbreviation for "gama spectrometric delineation of the Illimaussaq area." The original plan anticipated a project with 50 percent support from the EC, but when the decision was delayed, the EC support evaporated.

At the same time the Greenland members on common council for resources indicated at the meeting in Marmorilik in the early summer that they wanted new searches for uranium stopped.

"Syd-Uran" Project Continues

The current exploratory project "Syd-Uran" will continue to the end of 1981. It involves a 15,000 square kilometer area between Cape Farvel and Ivigtut. The purpose is to assemble basic information in regard to the presence of uranium. The project is financed by EC and the ministry of energy.

The GGS's own geological mapping program in the area of Ilimaussaq, Igaliko and Nanortalik is also continuing. The program is not actually on a uranium project but part of the GGS's general survey.

Extraction Attempt at Riso Begins in 1981

There will hardly be any talk about new uranium explorations before the first results from extraction attempts at Rio are apparent in 1982. The last load of uranium ore--of about 2,000 tons--is expected at Rio at the beginning of October. But only after a year will it be used as ore. By that time it is expected that the machinery will be ready so that the extraction of uranium can begin.

Riso Engineer Along on Trip Over Atlantic

The uranium ore is stored at Riso in a gravel-covered area. "The storage site will not be covered or protected," says engineer Arne Sorsensen. "The radio activity poses no risk. It is the same as at Kvanefjeld."

Arne Sorensen, who is involved with environmental questions in connection with the attempt to extract uranium, sailed with the "Edith Nielsen," the first transport of uranium over the Atlantic, during which he advised the somewhat nervous crew regarding the correct manner for transporting goods classified as "dnagerous."

"The radioactivity of the ore is to such a degree that it requires being considered a dangerous product, with special rules to be observed during its transport. Radio activity could not be detected in the crew's quarters but naturally in the load itself," Arne Sorensen says. "But even there in the load, it's only a question of a fraction of the safe limit. When the crew learned this, there were no problems."

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CSO: 5100

DENMARK

BRIEFS

GREENLAND URANIUM SEARCH--In the future uranium searches in Greenland will be carried out as a part of Greenland Geological Search's [GGU] mapping of Greenland. In consequence, searches will be outside the area of decision of the joint Danish-Greenland subsoil committee. This information is found in a report to Folketinget's finance committee from energy minister Poul Nielson regarding the background for his withdrawal of an application for funds for the so-called "gamma spectrometroc" survey program at Kvanefjeld in southern Greenland. Because of the demand of the Greenland Siumut party for a stop to uranium projects in Greenland, the project was discussed in the subsoil committee in June. Here it became clear that the transfer of the program to GGU means that the committee is no longer the proper authority for dealing with the issue. The transfer, however, means a delay of 2 years, partly for technical reasons, partly in order to get economic support from EC on new grounds, according to the minister [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Sep 80 p 2] 9542

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

STATE SECRETARY ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION POLICY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Sep 80 p 2

[Interview with Klaus von Dohnanyi by Gerda Strack: "Anyone Could Build the Bomb"]

> [Text] As a result of cooperating with atomic energy neophytes of the Third World, the FRG government hopes it will be able to prevent the construction of atomic bombs there with the aid of technical plants provided by the FRG. This was stated in an interview by FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU with the state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, Klaus von Dohnanyi (SPD). Von Dohnanyi heads the German delegation at the second Conference on Reviewing the Atomic Nonproliferation Treaty which ended last weekend in Geneva without any joint final declaration. The FR correspondent in Bonn, Gerda Strack, spoke with Dohnanyi.

[Question] The atomic nonproliferation treaty of 1968 is supposed to prevent the continued spreading of the atomic bomb; at that time only five countries had the bomb: the United States, the USSR, England, France and China. Why now did the second conference on reviewing the atomic nonproliferation treaty conclude with a final agreement?

[Answer] The second review conference was not broken off without any results. The 75 countries represented at the conference took cognizance of their task, namely to review the effects of this treaty. But we too had wished for a more far-reaching result. The participants were not able to concur on a resolution for a joint final declaration. And this primarily involved the question of "nuclear disarmament." The atomic weapons powers were accused of having done little in this area. And indeed progress has to be made in this area urgently. In the case of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, however, there has been considerable progress. All agreed that a document containing the consensus of all participants could have been passed.

[Question] The first review conference in 1975 confirmed adherence to the treaty on the part of all the partners. Has the treaty fulfilled its purpose in the past 5 years as well?

[Answer] The participants in the conference were able to ascertain that the treaty functions as an instrument for implementing a nonproliferation policy. In particular, the parties to the treaty were able to ascertain that the number of countries having nuclear weapons has not increased since the treaty took effect. Therefore one can say that the most important result of the conference was that the parties to the treaty have re-expressed the resolve to maintain both the nonproliferation treaty and the concept which stands behind it.

[Question] But there are now countries which could have the bomb within a few years or perhaps already have it, namely countries which are not signatories to the treaty (Egypt, Argentina, Brazil, India, Israel, Libya, Pakistan, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan). Can then these countries be prevented from making endeavors to build the bomb?

[Answer] One can only "hinder" countries by means of treaties. Your question therefore underlines the importance of the treaty. It is certain that all nonatomic powers are subjecting their nuclear facilities to the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The agency can indeed ascertain the impermissible siphoning off of fissionable materials for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. But the question of the construction of an atomic bomb is no longer a scientific problem but rather primarily a political problem. This was also established at the international conference for evaluating the nuclear fuel cycle in February of 1980. A student of Princeton University supposedly produced construction plans for a bomb which caused the American authorities to prohibit the publication of the manner in which he constructed it. Therefore, the major effort is to convince as many countries as possible of the political relevance of the nonproliferation policy.

[Question] Couldn't better security measures (controls over the fuel cycle, export embargoes for nuclear plants or from uranium) prevent other states from becoming atomic bomb countries?

[Answer] I believe that controls in this direction are helpful, useful and relevant. But such agreements are not effective if they are not signed and observed by all the countries in the world.

[Question] Can the FRG not at least demand from those countries in which German reactors are sold that they subject themselves to the controls as designed in the Nonproliferation Treaty?

[Answer] The FRG will continue to pursue a policy of committing countries of the Third World to an effective nonproliferation policy by means of cooperation. We believe that our policy of not discriminating against Third World countries and their commitment to a nonproliferation policy with efficient controls is the policy which has the best prospects of countering the proliferation of atomic weapons. Our policy has always been to make sure that third countries adopt the principles of the treaty as much as possible without any discrimination against them.

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OFFICIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 8 Sep 80 p 4

[Interview with State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Interior Guenter Hartkopf by Gerda Strack: "Eliminate Human Error"]

> [Text] Even nuclear plants undergoing pre-licensing procedures must observe new safety standards. This was affirmed by State Secretary Guenter Hartkopf of the Federal Ministry of the Interior in an interview with the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. The new reactor technology is to be applied to Biblis C. This "Construction Line 80" is based on experiences made during the reactor accident at Harrisburg in America, and attempts to eliminate the human error factor even more than previously, stated Hartkopf. State Secretary Guenter Hartkopf was interviewed by our Bonn correspondent Gerda Strack.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: The new reactor line 80, developed by reactor manufacturer Kraftwerkunion, is said to be superior to the old nuclear reactor construction techniques. What are the advantages?

Hartkopf: The Construction Line 80 has two aims: First, the complete utilization of the state of the art in science and technology, including a comprehensive evaluation of all the conclusions regarding the nuclear accident in Harrisburg in America in 1979; second, an extensive standardization of the installations--up to identical design--to the highest degree of safety technology, and thus the achievement of the optimal combination of safety and efficiency of the licensing procedure.

[Question] What experiences have been considered in the new reactor line?

[Answer] Based on the lessons of Harrisburg the improved technology attempts to eliminate the possibility of human error even more than previously. This is accomplished by continuing development of backup systems with independent mechanisms to perform vital, safety-related missions. Examples are techniques that will result in automatic shutoff or the unpreventable commencement of the so-called emergency cooling. Another example of the improved concept of safety is the increase in the area between the steel and the concrete safety enclosures; this will not only make the plant more accessible and easier to survey, but it will also result in a diminished effect of outside influences--such as airplane crashes or detonation blasts--upon the safety-sensitive machine parts in the interior of the plant.

[Question] Are you going to demand an application of the reactor line 80 with its latest state of the art in science and technology from all nuclear plant operators?

[Answer] Yes. However, if the reactor is already in an advanced stage of construction, or if it is even already in operation, retrofitting to the latest state of the art in science and technology can be ordered only if--in the words of the atom law--"this is necessary due to considerable peril to personnel, third persons, or the public."

The atom law is much stricter than the Federal Emissions Control Act, the law against noise and dirt. It limits itself to the demand that retrofitting "must be economically justifiable."

The atom law does not recognize this limit. Consequently, the operators of the Gundremmingen 1 and Lingen reactors finally preferred to halt operations, since they did not feel that the officially mandated retrofitting to the latest state of the art in science and technology could be economically feasible.

[Question] Do you have to make the atom law more stringent if you want to prescribe the reactor line 80?

[Answer] No. The atom law already prescribed the latest state of the art in science and technology for nuclear reactors. In addition, the minister of the interior has, according to the Basic Law, the right to issue directives to the licensing authorities, i.e. the Land economics or labor ministries. The interior minister informs the licensing authority of the latest safety measures it has to require from nuclear plant operators. These guidance regulations in the safety field are continuously being revised according to need, i.e. according to the dynamics of development in science and technology.

[Question] Are the new safety standards to be applied also to reactors that are already undergoing licensing procedures?

[Answer] The latest safety techniques must be taken into account during the licensing procedure that--since it proceeds with the construction--usually lasts from 5 to 6 years. Thus there must be continuous modifications of the licensing requirements. Should the state of the art of science and technology change between the beginning of the licensing procedure and of construction, and the time of actual construction, then it must be taken into account and the nuclear plant operators cannot fail to adapt themselves to this.

[Question] For example, instead of the previously petitioned nuclear plant Biblis C, must a new reactor of the construction line 80 be submitted?

[Answer] The operator, the Rheinisch-Westfaelische Elektrizitaetswerke, would be well advised to do that.

[Question] Where else is the new reactor line to be applied?

[Answer] In addition to Biblis C, Brokdorf, and Wyhl, there is talk also about the nuclear plants Isar II, Emsland, Neckarwestheim II, and Borken/Schwalm.

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ENEL PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PROGRESS IN NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN

Rome NOTIZIARIO COMITATO NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA NUCLEARE in Italian Jun 80 pp 31-34

[Article by ENEL president Francesco Corbellini: "The ENEL and the Italian Thermoelectromechanical Industry"]*

[Text] Many of the calculations with respect to the development of the electromechanical industry are based on the premise that the ENEL [National Electric Power Agency] programs for the construction of new electric power plants (hydroelectric, thermal and nuclear) will be initiated and will proceed in relatively orderly fashion. The ENEL has been asked explicity what the fate of these programs will be.

I must repeat here that although implementation of these programs is the primary responsibility of the ENEL, other basic components are in fact involved. Everyone must do his part.

1. First of all, the political forces of the nation must do their part and find the strength to oppose local revision of each and every one of our siting requests. They must also reach the agreement necessary for approval of the bill before Parliament to speed up the procedures governing the granting of authorization for construction of the power plants and for an increase in the ENEL appropriation--an increase which is necessary for the orderly development of the programs. These political forces should reflect on the ENEL's continuing experience at Montalto, where it is forced to carry on legal battles against a municipality which has stated explicitly that it will use every possible pretext and legal cavil to block construction of the power plant. While respecting the democratic principle of decisions at the community level, it is essential to find a system under

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* Report presented on 11 April 1980 to the National Conference on "The Italian Instrumental Thermoelectromechanical Industry," organized by the IEFE [Institute of the Economy of Energy Sources] of the "Luigi Bocconi" Commercial University in Milan.

which it will not be possible--as today occurs in practice--for local entities constantly to call into question decisions that have already been taken. What is happening today on the local political scene is that the opposition automatically opposes every one of our siting requests regardless of its political coloration, with the result that the easiest course for the parties in power in a given local jurisdiction is frequently to join in opposing the siting request, in a collective ecological march toward a national energy disaster.

2. The trade unions must do their part--and in particular the electrical unions, which we welcome as being one of the guarantees of success in the construction and operation of our plants. They must, however, carry out their task in a constructive manner: they must avoid the adoption of positions which could lead to unwarranted delays in the activation of new plants, with the consequent failure to replace petroleum with other energy sources (or delay its replacement), thereby causing serious harm to the community.

3. Lastly, industry must do its share, in its basic role as builder of the machinery required for the plants. Industry and the unions, moreover, are vitally interested in having an energy supply that is as secure as possible, at prices that are not too much higher than those of the industrial countries which are our competitors.

In the case of nuclear power the question is broader in scope. We may begin by examining what the ideal development of the program would be: that is to say, what it would be if we were not faced with external restraints. We accordingly propose--as indicated in the diagram in Figure 1--to start from a point "zero," established hypothetically as of 1 May 1980. The diagram postulates the start of construction on two units every 8 months, with a little less than 2 and 1/2 years allowed for siting (including land acquisitions) and 7 years for actual construction (up to the time both units are placed in commercial use) for the first of the power plants to be constructed; this latter figure drops to slightly more than 6 years in the case of the last plants to be built. For each power plant, the time lapse preceding access to the site--that is to say, preceding the actual start of work on the site itself--is clearly indicated.

The judgment to the effect that it is possible for the ENEL, the CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission] and Italian industry to adopt such a tempo of work is a judgment which we believe is shared by everyone, especially (as is to be desired) if "prelicensing" (now in the process of implementation) of the consolidated project takes place.

But what are the concrete prospects for carrying out this program? I do not know. I do know, however, that the Interregional Consultative Commission decided at its meeting last 28 February that the CNEN and ENEL, with the participation of the concerned regions, would complete as soon as possible all the surveys with respect to site selection, in order that the regions may then reach a decision on the basis of a complete knowledge of

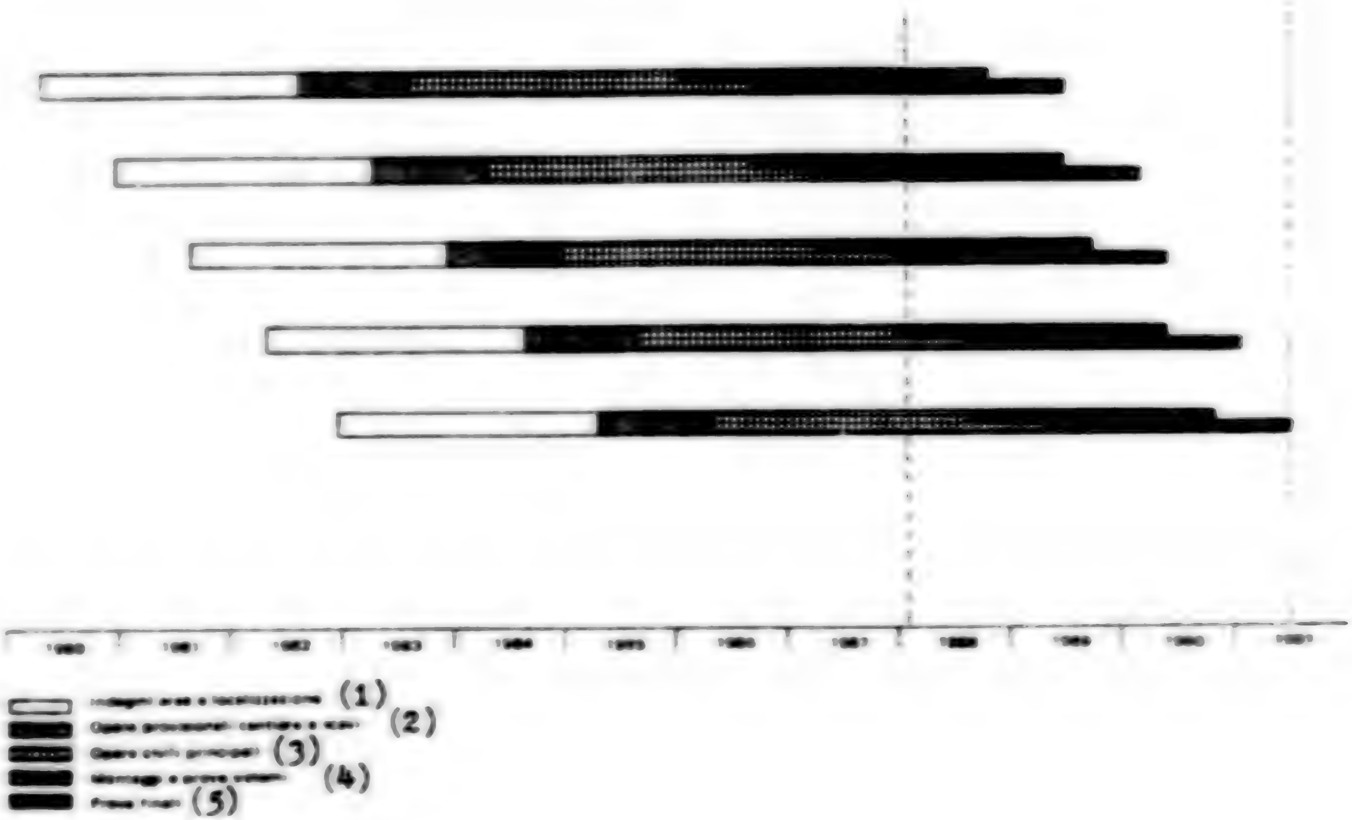

Figure 1. Timetable for the 10 Nuclear Units

Key:

1. Area and site surveys
2. Temporary construction and excavation at site
3. Principal construction work
4. Assembly and testing of systems
5. Final tests

the characteristics of the sites. The decisions of the regions are in essence modified and concentrated, as follows from the graph in Figure 2.

We may therefore conclude that if there is a minimum political will to implement the decisions reached at these meetings, we can immediately undertake the task of site selection and thereby begin to carry out the program set forth. This program could become even more rational if it could be closely coordinated with the program of some EEC member country where the situation with respect to nuclear questions is similar to ours. One need only consider the fact that if ultimately the plants in the two countries concerned were identical the component industries of both countries could have access to a much wider market, and many advantages could also derive with respect to planning and safety. This would be a concrete step toward one of the objectives of the Common Market. We hope that industry, for its part, will continue the soundings that have been initiated in this regard, just as we for our part will do likewise.

Then there is the image of the ENEL as "coproducer" of power plants. This thought-provoking expression was coined by Professor Vacca, president of the IEFE, and in essence signifies that the ENEL is carrying out its role of a client that is technologically developed and accordingly concerns itself with the design of its plants. The concept of the ENEL as "coproducer" has relevance when one is speaking of plants to be constructed by Italian industry for clients other than the ENEL. Vacca has made a comparison with what has occurred in respect to relations between the Italian State Railways and Italian industry--relations which reportedly rendered the latter unable to present complete designs for railway installations and thereby placed it in a difficult position on the international market. In fact (if my recollections as the son of a railroad man are correct) the participation of the Equipment and Traction Service of the Italian State Railways was far more incisive than ours because it went into constructive detail. The State Railways participated directly: for example, in the design of the traction engine itself. The ENEL has never participated--nor had any intention of participating--in design activity of this type. The boilers, alternators and turbines are components in which our design section will never play a role. Based on my own professional experience, moreover, I believe that plants of the type of our standardized plants--coal-fired plants of 640 megawatts and nuclear plants of 1,000 megawatts, with the built-in safety systems, redundancies and technical sophistication which we insist on and which in the future will probably be conditioned increasingly by ecological concerns--cannot be of interest to developing countries that regard them as a luxury which they cannot afford, pressured as they are by other exigencies. Furthermore, those foreign countries whose energy levels and environmental requirements are similar to ours are technologically developed countries that build power plants with the same characteristics and procedures as those with which we build our own, or very nearly so. Lastly, in the case of countries that are technologically less developed the function of general design is often performed by outside consultants, and as a result the overall planning of the plant is in almost all cases left neither to the builder nor to the operator.

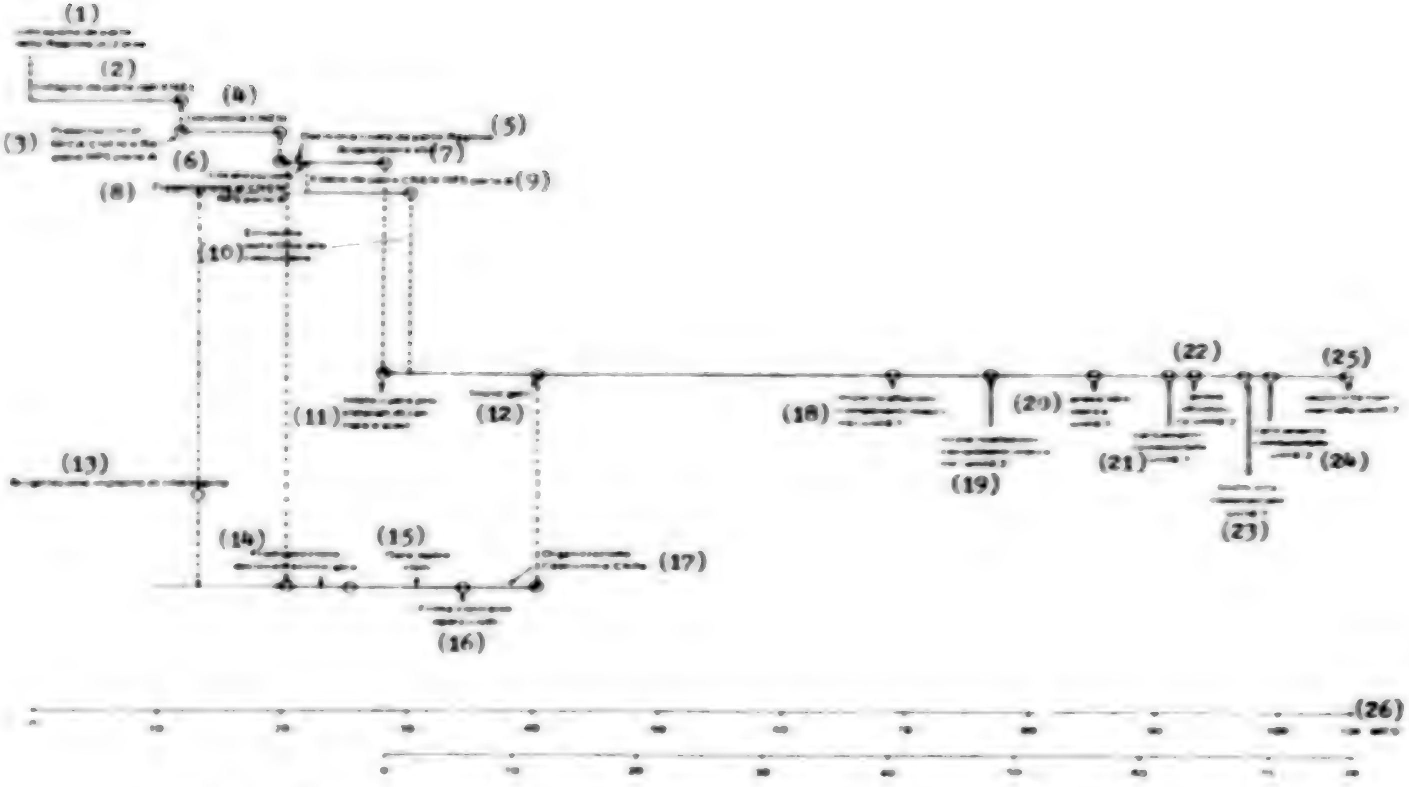

Figure 2. General Schedule for a Pair of 1000-Mwe [Megawatts of Electric Power] Nuclear Units

Figure 2. General Schedule for a Pair of 1000-Mwe [Megawatts of Electric Power] Nuclear Units

Key:

1. Recommendation of two areas of region
2. Research by ENEL
3. Presentations of RPS [expansion unknown] Part A to MICA [expansion unknown] of CNEN and regions
4. Investigation by CNEN
5. Final decision by region
6. Site selection
7. Site acquisition
8. Presentation of RPS Part B to CNEN
9. Review of RPS Part B by CNEN
10. Issuance of construction permit
11. Start of temporary construction and excavation at site
12. Start of laying of foundations
13. Design of plant in question
14. Preliminary disposition of documents for competitive bidding
15. Bidding on construction work
16. Signing of contract for construction work
17. Organization of building contractors
18. Start of installation of mechanical components of Unit 1
19. Start of installation of mechanical components of Unit 2
20. Hydrostatic test of Unit 1
21. Charging of fuel in Unit 1
22. Hydrostatic test of Unit 2
23. Start of commercial operation of Unit 1
24. Charging of fuel in Unit 2
25. Start of commercial operation of Unit 2
26. Months

In the case of the new nuclear plants, however, we are committed to finding a system of general and detailed design that will satisfy the ENEL's requirement that it--the ENEL--be present from the very outset; for the operator can in fact perform his functions in a rational and safe manner only if he is thoroughly familiar with all the smallest details of the plants themselves. This system should, moreover, satisfy industry's requirement that those elements be acquired which will enable it to carry out efficiently--outside the ENEL program--its role of general contractor or even, in special cases, of plant designer: cases which will probably (and I repeat) be quite different from the Italian pattern. As you know, we have been striving for a long time now to develop such a system of design through the instrumentality of a mixed ENEL-industry group formed specifically for the purpose.

It is a different matter, however, in the case of those plants where new technologies are the object of our research or our experimentation. The relationship between the ENEL, industry and other concerned entities should in such cases become even closer; this has in fact already taken place in those plants which are included in our research programs (I may cite, for example, the 1-megawatt plant at Livorno designed to test the fluid-bed combustion of high sulfer coal and of urban and industrial waste). In addition to the experimental plants, however, a number of pilot plants will be necessary: that is to say, plants whose dimensions are not so radically scaled down and in which experimentation approaches the level of industrial use. To continue on the subject of coal, however, I am thinking of how much we have to do to be able to burn Sulcis coal, which we shall initially utilize "as is" but which we should--as soon as possible--enable ourselves to burn at pollution levels that are in compliance with national standards. This experience will be invaluable to us in the future (a future which we hope is distant) in which it may be (or become) necessary or advantageous to use coal of a quality inferior to the quality of the coal currently available on the world market.

When we go from the small experimental plants to the demonstration plants--that is to say, when we go from capacities of 1 megawatt to those of from 20 to 100 megawatts--the financial commitment becomes much greater, and these plants are therefore unable (unless the government explicity requests it) to participate in our usual research programs. I shall only proclaim, in this connection, the ENEL's complete readiness to consider in a constructive spirit any rational solution that is proposed. The important thing is that these pilot plants--in one way or another--be built as quickly as possible and with breadth of vision with a view to preparing a future for us operators and for Italian industry, which will in this way be able in the future to export these plants even to technologically developed countries.

Ans so we proceed to the last point: What direct contribution can the ENEL make to the export effort of Italian industry? There is no doubt that within certain limits the ENEL can facilitate contacts between Italian industry and those electric power companies throughout the world with which the ENEL maintains relations of the utmost mutual trust.

Then there are private transactions which can be considered in connection either with the importation of electric power or with the importation of fuels, and which can represent opportunities to develop excellent prospects for Italian industry to obtain contracts for work abroad.

I believe the ENEL can achieve something in these areas, but on condition that there be some entity with which Italian industry can identify--in other words, on condition that the ENEL be called on to assist what we from time to time refer to as the "Italy Company," which would group together the public and private industrial sectors and be accepted as such by everyone. In order not to raise false hopes, however, it seems to me to be obligatory to add that even if all these conditions are met, such opportunities for the contracts would occur only sporadically. The primary task of the ENEL remains that of putting into operation its own program for the construction of power plants--together with transmission and distribution facilities--in Italy.

I should like to conclude on a happy note. We are among those countries which receive substantial financing from the EEC for the construction of electric power plants and installations: one of the conditions of this financing is that the industries and enterprises of the Community may participate in the bidding. Until now we have put up a passive resistance on this point, but I do not anticipate that we can do so for much longer. On the other hand this financing is vital for us, unlike other countries where the conditions of reciprocity implied by the opening up of markets are likely to prove only theoretical. I should like to recall in this connection that during the past 2 years we have received EEC loans totaling approximately 700 billion lire. It is therefore a problem for which I see no easy solution and which I leave to your consideration.

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SECOND CHAMBER WORRIED ABOUT NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Sep 80 p 3

> [Text] The Hague, 18 September--The Second Chamber regards the failure of the second review conference this summer in Geneva, in which the results of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty concluded in 1970 were discussed, to be a serious setback.

During a comprehensive committee hearing about this with Minister Van Der Klaauw (foreign affairs), the fear was expressed by both Mr M. Van Der Stoel (PvdA [Labor Party]) and A. Ploeg (VVD [People's Party for Freedom and Democracy]) that the nonproliferation treaty might be further undermined by this and that more and more countries might withdraw from the treaty.

Minister Van Der Klaauw said that he had no indication of that, but he did fear that it would become more difficult to exert pressure on the nonsignatories to enter into the treaty, particularly the so-called threshold countries, which either already have the capacity to produce nuclear weapons or will shortly attain it (India, Pakistan, Argentina, Israel and South Africa).

To questions about the requirements of an international system for plutonium storage (IPS), the minister answered that the group of advisors (in which the Netherlands is also represented) will send its report about this to the executive committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The IPS will be a component of the network of nuclear trade conditions, as it is to be established by the new IAEA Committee for Assurance of Supply, the CAS for short. These conditions must meet the requirements of the developing countries to be supplied with sufficient nuclear fuel as well as providing the necessary guarantees that these raw materials are not misused for military purposes.

Van Der Klaauw expects that the activities of the CAS will be rounded out by 1983 so that they can be discussed and ratified politically at the big United Nations conference on the peaceful applications of atomic energy in 1983 (a Yugoslavian initiative). According to him it is quite conceivable that the IPS will be completed much earlier than 1983.

The principle of extraterritoriality of plutonium storage was not given up by the Netherlands in the discussion about IPS, according to the minister in answer to a question by Relus Ter Beek (PvdA). That principle entails the plutonium's not being stored under the supervision of a national state but under the supervision of the IAEA.

'Khan Case'

According to Van Der Klaauw, the Netherlands played a good and a prominent role in Geneva, in which the Dutch position was not weakened at all by the "Khan case" (the theft of the secret enrichment procedure from Almelo by the Pakistani metallurgist Khan). Khan was never even brought up in Geneva. According to a statement by Ter Beek, the judicial investigation of Khan's activities in the Netherlands will be completed next month. Questions about this by chamber members will be answered directly after that by the minister of economic affairs as the primary responsible official, according to Ter Beek.

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